

THE BLACK HILLS

An Open Letter and Mining Reporter.

BY HARRY J. NORTON,

AUTHOR OF "WONDERLAND."

AN OPEN LETTER TO CAPITALISTS.

Black Hills Quartz Interests.

To the practical quartz miner who has for any length of time lived in the Black Hills, or to the mining expert who has made a thorough examination of the mines now opened and partially opened, the Black Hills quartz interest has clearly demonstrated itself as the leading resource of the country. That it is a valuable and very extensive one, is also a fact well demonstrated. The reader of the *News Letter* abroad will naturally enough desire to have some statistics which prove that there is that value and permanency about our mines which give them the importance and prominence claimed in their behalf, and to this class the writer begs to more especially address this article. Facts, known to us to be facts, are only presented, and it is from such data that the country should be judged. As an introduction, then, it may be said that the total gold yield of the Black Hills for the year 1875 was not tall short of four millions of dollars. Basing our estimate on the general yield of the year last past, the quartz mines will produce at least three-fourths of this amount. There is at present invested here not to exceed six hundred thousand dollars in mills and mining machinery and improvements of all kinds. At a very liberal estimate, the labor and material accounts of all the quartz mines in the Black Hills for the year will not amount to a larger sum than nine hundred thousand dollars. This negates one and one half millions as the entire investment (exclusive of the money invested in the purchase of the mines) in such very material as labor, and leaves the net product of the mines at one million five hundred thousand dollars. In order to demonstrate that no over estimate in the matter has been made, let us take the product of the *De Smet* mine alone for the past few years on the ore. The three reports last made from the *De Smet*, were respectively \$248,000, \$260,000 and \$226,000 in round numbers—a total of \$734,000. This sum was produced in sixty days' work of the machinery. At this rate the mine in twelve months will have produced \$1,041,000. It should not be understood that these figures represent the fullest capacity of the mine, for the capacity of the mine is only limited by the amount of machinery thought by its owners necessary to be employed to work the mine as rapidly and profitably as desired. With such machinery capacity there is little doubt but the *De Smet* mine could be forced to produce five millions of dollars in a single year.

It will thus be seen that, taken as a whole, the yield of the now opened and working mines has been largely in excess of the investments and expenses, and that quartz mining backed by the necessary capital, is a profitable industry here. At least twenty-five mines could be named that are steadily producing bullion at a

profit to the owners. On the great Comstock lode of Nevada, with its fifteen years of steady development, its deep shafts and its millions of dollars in machinery, less than six mines are paying a profit on the reduction of the ore extracted. For every dollar invested in the development of the mines of the Black Hills, there has been a thousand dollars put into the development of the Comstock.

But comparatively few of the discovered mines known to be valuable here, have yet been worked, and this is only a fact because the mine owner lacks the necessary capital to properly open his mine and build mills for the reduction of his ore. He has found the mine, but cannot make it profitable to him without more capital, and in the end capital will reap the reward of his labors. No one will dispute the assertion that there is a hundred mines lying idle and valueless in the Hills to-day that will pay a good profit on mining when opened and reduced. A mine that will yield one that will produce seven dollars per ton will pay a profit over expenses. Large bodies of low grade ore

that has been trampled the loudest abroad, and the one that has brought most discredit to the country, is the gigantic and exceedingly rapid blunder committed at Gayville by a combination of religious fanatics, whose foolish faith in spiritualistic and mediumistic guidance in the business of life, caused them to erect a costly monument to their own financial ruin. Can any sane man hold the mining resources of the Black Hills responsible for the failure of "the Forbes mill"? No; for no one having any confidence in the enterprise, and every mining man in the Black Hills would have been surprised had it proved else than a failure. Yet this mediumistic mining venture—this blind folly of a few religious fanatics—has not only wasted \$20,000 of eastern capital, but it has in a measure blackened the reputation of our mines among those who only hear of the failure and never stop to ascertain the reason why it was a failure. One or two other failures may be attributed to inexperience, mismanagement, unbusiness-like management. Very few, if any, are traceable to the mines themselves. Intelligent work and good business management have been rewarded by success in almost every instance, and no country under the sun presents a more promising field for the profitable investment of capital in mining than do the Black Hills to-day. The mines are here, they must be opened before they will yield bullion, and capital is required to do it.

The Social Status.

The present status of the Black Hills is most gratifying to all lovers of good order, educational advancement, and the various refining influences which a pure society and being aloft that moral standing so desirable in all communities; and the facts bear the writer out in saying that the different communities who go to make up the mass of our population will average well in all respects with those of the States and other Territories. We have three church organizations, a public school in nearly every camp, a Masonic and Medical Association, and many other features of a well regulated commonwealth. At our public gatherings may be seen a fair proportion of ladies and children—the fairest evidence of the rapid advancement of society and the presence of virtue and culture in our midst. Every branch of mercantile business is adequately represented by the professions equally so. Life and property is as safe here as in any Eastern State, and the tourist, the stranger, the power of the land. The people of the great East naturally enough fall into the error of judging a new mining community allied with roughs and desperadoes, and that a visitor must needs make a traveling arsenal of himself to insure safety, but the facts will show that no more order loving or law-abiding community inhabits Chicago, New York, San Francisco, or any other large city of the North, South, East or West. There is a rough class of people in every community. We have that in the Black Hills, but we have as few in proportion as can be found in any other country.

Sunshine Falls.

The pretty little sketch here given is among the picturesque scenery of Felsen Bottom valley, some fourteen miles from Deadwood, and is from the artistic pencil of Prof. C. C. Zeus. It is but one of many from the portfolio of that cultured gentleman, who is at present sketching the Black Hills about the *News Letter*. Illustrated work to be published at an early date by himself and the author of the *News Letter*.

The dry diggings at Rockerville and surrounding country, and the waters of Rock Creek, will make them productive and valuable. It will be a fine water ditch, and the scheme is a good one for capital.

are here in abundance, and the capitalist who invests his money in them as he would invest in an ordinary business venture, cannot lose. It is very true that some of our low grade mines are held in prices ruinously large, but there are very many for which only a small figure in comparison to their value, is asked. A mine that will yield a supply of ore that will mail eight or nine dollars per ton cannot be valued at less than \$2,000 to \$3,000; yet there are many opportunities in the Black Hills to purchase a mine of that capacity for much less. Capitalists who have already made investments here and received the value of the country as a gold producing land, are by far the most ready to take the law at arms. Among all the enterprises so far inaugurated in quartz mining here, there has been but one or two a loss where ordinary intelligence has superintended the works. Probably the failure

LEADING FIRMS AND BUSINESS HOUSES OF DEADWOOD, D. T.

HERMANN & TREIBER, wholesale liquors, wines and bitters, Main st., Deadwood. All the first brands of Kentucky whiskey, imported and domestic claret, champagne etc., Mo. Louis beer and every class of goods usually kept at a wholesale liquor house. Goods sold at cost.

GRAVES & CURTIS, wholesale and retail dealers in furniture, crockery, chandeliers, window glass, carpets and bedding. Rosewood and metallic burial cases a specialty. Main street, Deadwood, D. T.

M. J. WERTHEIMER, wholesale and retail dealer in dry goods, including carpets, oil cloth, etc. The largest stock and lowest prices of any house in the country. Special attention given to ladies' dresses, children's suits. Main street, Deadwood.

BLACK HILLS BREWERY, "Buns" Schuchardt, proprietor. The old established brewer of the Black Hills. "Cassation" or beer. Orders promptly attended to, and beer delivered free to any part of the country. The bar is a first class in connection. Corner of Main and Wall streets Deadwood.

W. L. ZINK, wholesale and retail grocer, Sherman street. A fine and complete assortment of groceries, provisions and miners' supplies, kept constantly on hand. Outfitting goods for prospecting parties and others. A regular family supply store, where everything is fresh, cheap and plentiful.

FLANDERS, HAMILTON & CO., wholesale dealers in stationery, book, printers' supplies, wrapping papers, paper bags, twines etc. Also special agents for fire cigars. No. 145 Main street, Deadwood, D. T.

MUNIER & LILIENTHAL, Sensible building, Main street, wholesale and retail dealers in clothing goods, furnishing goods, hats and caps, boots and shoes, blankets and bedding, rubber goods, etc. We keep the largest and most varied stock in the Black Hills, and defy competition in furnishing any class of goods in our line.

STAR & BULLOCK, dealers in crockware, glassware, all kinds of fluid lamps, and an endless variety of notions. The largest and best assortment in the city. We buy for cash from first hands, and can sell lower than the lowest. Main street, corner of Wall street, Deadwood.

BEN BAER, successor to McKinnis, Baer & Co., wholesale dealer in fine liquors and cigars. Pure Kentucky whiskey a specialty. Sole agent for Anheuser Co.'s St. Louis beer. Main street, Deadwood. Special attention given to orders from outside camps.

L. F. BABCOCK, M. D., examining leg physician for U. S. p. actions, Deadwood, D. T.

CHEW & CO., wholesale and retail dealers in staple and fancy groceries. No. 112 Lee street. We have a large and complete assortment of goods in our line, which we sell for cash, as cheap or cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in the hills. Proprietors of hotels, restaurants, and other places, will find it to their advantage to purchase from us.

MERCHANT TAILOR, J. P. O'Brien, Main street, makes a specialty of fine and substantial, neatly fitting suits. A large and complete assortment of cloths kept constantly on hand to select from, and all goods warranted as represented. Have your clothes made to order. Terms reasonable.

HEADQUARTERS SALOON.—The Black Hills Saloon is a saloon as can be found between Chicago and San Francisco. We refer more particularly to the "Headquarters Saloon" on Main street, Deadwood, kept by that popular and well known caterer, L. C. Rehder. The headquarters is the popular resort for gentlemen.

MINING SURVEYS.—Rholeder & Smith, U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyors, Mining and Civil Engineers. Office on Main street, opposite the U. S. Land Office, Deadwood, D. T. Thorough and prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care. Have long and thorough experience in the strike and underlay and surveys of mines, and confidently refer to any and all mine owners and locators whose surveys have been made by us as well as to those of our former employers, and the officers of the U. S. Land Office. Special attention given to all claims examined at our office.



COURT HOUSE, DEADWOOD, D. T.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.
County Commissioners—W. G. Water, Chairman; James Ryan, J. B. Whitson.
Register of Deeds and ex-officio County Clerk—Capt. C. H. McKinnis; Charles Harsham, Deput.

Sheriff—John Manning; John Mahan, Under Sheriff.
Treasurer—J. W. Thomson.
Probate Judge—J. R. Fraser (law firm of Gaff & Fraser).

County Attorney—Joseph Miller.
The Court House is a large, complete and commodious building, in which the U. S. and District Courts are held. The present administration of the County is thoroughly Democratic.



PALACE RESTAURANT, DEADWOOD, D. T.

JOS. GANDOLFO, Proprietor.
The most universal popularity of the Palace Restaurant, Sherman street, Deadwood, at home among business men, and all classes of our people, is quite stamp it as an institution to be heavily commended. Every delicacy of the season is found upon its tables, and Mr. Joseph Gandolfo, the proprietor, is a most courteous and attentive host. Travelers coming into the hills should not forget the Palace Restaurant.

GAFF & FRASER, Attorneys at Law, Deadwood, D. T. (L. Gaff and John R. Fraser, Probate Judge). Office on Sherman street.

FLANDERS, HAMILTON & CO., wholesale and retail dealers in ladies', gents' and children's boots and shoes. Special attention given to all orders. No. 115 Main street, Deadwood, D. T.

THE LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE in the Black Hills, D. T. Holman, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing. Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises. Also a full line of Levi Strauss' River Pants, Co. 14 Main street, Deadwood, D. T.

BENT & DEEKEN, wholesale and retail dealers in drugs, medicines, paints and oils. Agents for Steinway and Fischer's pianos, and remedies and Burdett organs. Deadwood, D. T.

W. L. MCMAFFREY & CO., wholesale liquor dealers, Deadwood, D. T. The leading liquor house of the Black Hills. All brands, prices and qualities of whiskies, brandies and wines. Particular attention given to all responsible orders.

J. W. COOMBS, Physician and Surgeon. Office, cor. Lee and Sherman streets up stairs, Deadwood, D. T. Can be found in the office at all hours of the day and night, when not professionally absent.

HARVEY & WATSON, attorneys at law, Main street, Deadwood, D. T. Practice in all U. S. and Territorial Courts of Dakota. Office on Lee street, opposite Steinhilber, Wood & Post's Store. Particular attention given to mining titles.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE, J. Hinesman & Co., Sherman street, Deadwood. All business in our line promptly attended to. Fine fireproof warehouse. Consign your shipments to J. Hinesman & Co., Deadwood.

STRASS & WHITEHEAD, wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods, clothing, furnishing goods, hats, caps, etc. Main street, Deadwood.

JOHN M. MURPHY, attorney at law, Main street, Deadwood, D. T. Particular attention given to mining titles.

ANDERSON'S DINING ROOM, Lee street, near Main. The popular Dining Room of the Black Hills. Open Night and Day.

T. T. CORNFORTH, grocer and produce dealer. Green and dried fruits, confectionery a specialty. Lee st., Deadwood.

JOHN H. BURNS, Attorney at Law. Office head of Main street, Black Hills, Deadwood, D. T.

Powerful Prospecting Glasses.

One of the most necessary, almost indispensable items in a prospector's outfit, is a powerful magnifying or "prospecting" glass with which to readily detect gold veins a quarter of an inch in diameter. To supply this demand, not only of these new and improved "prospecting" glasses, D. M. Gillette & Co., jewelers and watchmakers of Deadwood, have now on hand and are constantly receiving a full supply of single, double and treble lens prospecting glasses, which, for the purpose intended, are far superior to any ever brought into the country. Mr. Gillette's long experience in mining countries eminently fit him for the selection of the best of a mining community in this respect. Magnets and pocket compasses of all sizes and prices are kept in full assortment. The firm also make a specialty of manufacturing jewelry from pure native gold and our native precious stones and crystals. Also deal in gold and silver watches, chains, charms, etc. Their prices are reasonable and their goods reliable. This is a place where people should send to the firm for a handsome mounted specimen of the Black Hills. The News Letter enthusiastically recommends them as the leading jewelers of the Hills.

Storage.

Parties shipping any class of goods to, and storing them in Deadwood, can do so better than to have them stored in the City Warehouse—a fire-trap and rain proof, commodious building, erected by J. Hinesman & Co. This Warehouse is situated at head of Main street, in the outside limits of the city, and is doubly safe for storing property on this account. Freight advanced on non-perishable goods, and every department of the business personally attended to by the proprietors.

Camp Bear Butte—The Military Headquarters of the Hills.

Although no Indian depredations of a serious nature have occurred in the vicinity of the hills the present season, eastern people will read of the establishment here of a military post with satisfaction, as the continued presence of a large military force in the immediate neighborhood is an additional guaranty of safety to those coming here to settle on our fertile valleys, and to proceed through the yet unexplored regions of the Black Hills in search of the precious metals. The spot selected for a permanent camp by the commanding officer, Maj. Leslie Smith, is a beautiful plateau beneath the very shadows of Bear Butte mountain, eight miles south of city and about eighteen miles from Deadwood. A cool and sparkling lake is situated on either side, with shady oaks and lighter shrubbery, runs closely by the camp and fine grazing pastures extend for miles on every side. The hill itself is a tall cone-shaped mountain, rising abruptly from the valley fifteen hundred feet skyward. For nearly the entire day, its almost perpendicular sides are composed of shales, red, rose and rotten porphyry, while the summit is crowned with a thin growth of stubble and gnarled oaks. The ascent is difficult and tiresome—a continual plodding over the loose and treacherous rock scales the feet seldom find a firm foundation for a progressive movement, and sometimes sliding from under one with an unpleasant sensation to that portion of one's anatomy landing first in the downward tumbler. Once the summit is reached a grand and picturesque view pays the toiler for his trouble. Foot-hill, valley and plain for a hundred miles away are spread out before the pleased vision on a magnificent panorama of lights and shades. To the west and north the Belle Fourche river is seen stretching across the country like a broad, green ribbon with greenest fringe, as it courses onward to the great Missouri and is lost in the range of mountains beyond. Twin Buttes, seventy-five miles distant, prick through the horizon to the north and lead a startling feature to the pretty landscape.

In the small space afforded to description in a publication limited to so few pages as this, very little idea can be given of the picturesque view from the crown of the hill, and one must needs climb to the top to properly enjoy it. Camp Bear Butte will be the base of military operations in the hills and the headquarters of General Sturgis and the cavalry command now scouting between this point and the southwestern corner. At present there are six companies of the 1st and 11th U. S. Infantry in camp ordered by Maj. Leslie Smith, and Major Leavitt, Capt. Mather, Markland, Squires, Edmunds, Heiner and others whose names do not now occur to us. Mr. C. H. Young is acting as the camp, a nice courteous and finer looking file of officers we have not met on the frontier, and Camp Bear Butte is the pleasant resort adjacent to the mining regions. Eight companies of the 7th cavalry under command of Col. Sturgis arrived at the camp on the 15th of July and will remain in camp adjacent until the permanent location for the military post is selected by General Sheridan.

Safe from Indians.

As a medium of useful information and desirability to place every particle of important information of the Black Hills before the Eastern and Western public, we congratulate travel and freight transportation upon the present and prospective status of the hills route into our irrepressible centre and commercial metropolis. By the removal of the Indians to the Missouri river and their complete subjugation of that section of country crossed by the highway between Sidney and Deadwood, renders that route now entirely safe from roving bands of hostiles. This will be good news to those who contemplate shipping heavy cargoes of valuable merchandise into the hills this spring and summer, as it will also be those coming in by stage. Added to these facts, we have now to record the establishment of a responsible and heavily capitalized forwarding and transportation company at Sidney, whose special business is the handling, shipping and

delivery of all kinds of freight for the hills. This new firm of Daugherty, Kelly & Co. have the road stocked with the very best freighting teams and wagons ever put on any of the routes, and have placed their company on such a basis as to warrant the quickest time made by mule trails and the safe delivery of merchandise and freight. At Sidney they have an immense warehouse for the storage of goods commensurate to them, and transportation sufficient to move 25,000 pounds of freight every thirty days. It will thus be seen that the Sidney route is a safe, reliable and very desirable one for shippers. While the forwarding firm of Daugherty, Kelly & Co. are by no means a leading and responsible transportation company, as attested by their solid references in Omaha, Chicago and here in Deadwood. Goods should be consigned to: Care Daugherty, Kelly & Co., Sidney, Nebraska.

Skilled miners command from \$3.00 to \$3.25 per day; novices much less.

The population of the Black Hills is variously estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000.

Silver coin is the standard in Russia, gold in Turkey, and money of money will do in the Black Hills.

Jack McAllister took sixty thousand dollars worth of gold nuggets out of No. 6 above discovery on Deadwood last year.

The ranch ("B" news) of Mr. Geo. Mann and J. J. Beck, on the Spanish Valley last year produced \$13,000 worth of vegetables. Successful farming here requires irrigation.

A "miner's inch" of water is what will fill an opaline one inch square through a two inch plank with a head of water six inches above. It will discharge eleven gallons per minute.

The first quartz mill which dropped a stamp in the Black Hills was built by Robt. Lorton and M. J. Finney—first ore was crushed, January 1, 1877.

WELCH HOUSE



WELCH HOUSE, DEADWOOD, D. T.

On arriving at Deadwood, the metropolis and acknowledged business centre of the Black Hills, it is but natural that the visitor, whether his mission be that of the capitalist seeking investment in our mines, the business man on a commercial travels, or the tourist, who, with his family is seeking recreation and pleasure, should desire to select a place of abode that will render his visit truly one of comfort and respectability, as well as a hotel that is centrally located and with its business advantages in the headquarters of the very class he desires most frequently to meet. The Welch House on Lee street, in the very heart of the city, owned and presided over by Mr. Frank Welch, well and favorably known in West and East, now nearly combines these requisites than any other hotel in the city; being in the first place, by far the largest and most commodious place of abode comfortably entertained. Mr. Welch employs none

but the most experienced help, and ladies and families will find suitable attendance. The hotel has the headwaiters, the bar, the waiters, experts, and mine and mill operators of the hills. It has its telegraph office, refreshment saloon separate and apart from the main building and three daily stages from Cheyenne, and the express office, arrive at the hotel from the hotel. Added to these, express lines to G. V. City, South Bend, Central City, Golden and Leadville, and Cheyenne, and the express line runs carriages hourly from the hotel. The News-Letter most cheerfully recommends the "Welch" to the public.

The Hidden Treasure Mine.

A brief citation of the success made in this mine by its owners—"The Black Hills Gold Mining Company"—presents to Eastern readers the best evidence of the resources of the Black Hills that can be cited. The mine, which is owned by ten Cheyenne, Wyoming capitalists, has now been extensively operated less than two years and has yielded between \$30,000 and

\$40,000. The company have expended in machinery, buildings and improvements nearly \$200,000 and the mine on a paying basis from the start. The dividends thus far paid amount to about \$75,000, and are being added to the rate of \$1,000 per month. Of the future of the company it need only be said that the mine presents more extensive and richer ore-body to day than it ever did and that recognized mining experts estimate that there is fully a million tons of ore in sight. The thirty stamp mill is continually in operation and the monthly yield of the mine is not far from \$2,000. What business of the profit to be made on Black Hills ore, or what more sufficient inducement, to capital could be presented. The Hidden Treasure is owned by Jim Dyer, Esq., J. C. Whipple, Herman Haas, Luke Murrin, Esq., M. K. Ford, S. S. Thompson, George M. Jones, J. W. French, Jacob Chase and Wm. Woodruff.

The biggest gold nugget ever taken out of the California placer mine was taken out by John J. Finney, ten miles from Downieville, Sierra county. It weighed five thousand one hundred and twenty ounces, valued at \$22,100.00.

OVERLAND HOUSE.

(Subject of Illustration.)

This new, handsome and well-kept hotel adjoins the Post-Office building, and is owned and managed by Messrs. Fletcher & Bartels. It is a first-class hotel in every respect, and will be found a desirable stopping place.

Dyer's Hotel and Restaurant,

Eddy street, Cheyenne. Tim Dyer, proprietor. By far the most acceptable stopping place in the city. Elegantly fitted and very commodious, built entirely of brick, 60x240 feet. Fifty-four superbly furnished rooms, single and en suite, luxurious bath and tonorial rooms, splendid reading room, billiard parlor, public and family dining rooms, a comfortable bar, and in fact every convenience and luxury to be found in any first class hotel on the Atlantic or Pacific coast. Free carriages to convey guests to and from depots and hotel. The Black Hills station, arrive at and depart from the Hotel, daily, and the house is the headquarters for the Black Hills immigration. Cut this out and keep it for reference.

The Only Complete Livery Establishment in the Hills.

Paton & Co are the acknowledged prominent livery men of the Black Hills, and keep only the best American stock. Handwags, buggies, barouches and stylish turnouts of all kinds. No saddled animals to let on reasonable terms. Buy and sell stock and deal generally in horses. If you want a team with a 240 call on Paton & Co. Don't forget the place—Travis Bros' old stand—head of Wall street, near Main.



BANKING HOUSE OF STEBBINS, WOOD & POST, DEADWOOD, D. T.

The standing and reputation, at home and abroad, of this prominent banking firm, is so well and so favorably known that little need be said in commendation by the editor of the NEWS LETTER. The firm have another extensive banking establishment in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and if either were "a branch" it would be difficult to designate which, so large and varied is the business done by each. All business handled by any bank is handled by both. They purchase gold dust and silver bullion; make advances on shipments; issue coin and currency drafts on all the principal cities of the U. S. and Europe; telegraphic transfers to every prominent city; make collections, etc., etc.

N. Wood, Esq., is the manager here, and is an able representative of the firm. The public at home and abroad will find Stebbins, Wood & Post prompt and reliable. Our illustration, though a correct one, conveys little idea of the magnitude of the business of the house.

BLACK HILLS FREIGHTS.

The Cheyenne and Black Hills Forwarding Company.

Shippers, both East and West, will do well to consult their shipments to none but a well-known, firmly established and thoroughly energetic and responsible forwarding company, to secure the credit and prompt handling of goods and the very lowest freight rates. In this line, the Cheyenne and Black Hills Forwarding Company is pre-eminently successful, with all the Eastern, Southern and Western railroads, are now prepared to contract through rates to Deadwood from all points East, South and West. They give Special Rates on Car Lots, and will be found ready to give as low rates into the Hills as any firm yet established. Their responsibility is beyond question or doubt, and shippers will find it to their advantage to contract with them. Goods should be consigned: "Care of Cheyenne and Black Hills Forwarding Company, or Callahan & Young, Cheyenne, Wyoming." Offices at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, and Deadwood, Dakota Territory.

C. H. THEISTON & J. O. No. Managers.

The first Miners' Union established in the Black Hills was at Lead, N. Y., October 1, 1861. Altitude of Deadwood 4,825 feet above sea level.

How to Determine Gravity.

Prof. Fred. B. Smith says this about the specific gravity, which will bear interest to the miner, as it is a determination of minerals, especially quartz, in their specific gravity or weight, as compared to that of water. To determine the specific gravity of a mineral, it is weighed in water. For instance, if it weighs ten ounces in the air, and eight ounces in water, it has a specific gravity of 1.25. The specific gravity of the mineral is therefore five, as the dry weight—ten—is five as great as the weight of the same bulk of water.



THE GREAT "FATHER DE SMET" GOLD MINE, BLACK HILLS.

The subject of this exquisite illustration is the acknowledged most prominent gold quartz mine in the Black Hills. It is located on the west side of Deadwood gulch, directly opposite the flourishing town of Golden Gate, two and one-half miles distant from the city of Deadwood. The entire Father De Smet property consists of the original concessions of the "Belcher," "Golden Gate," "Justice," and "Father De Smet," and was purchased by Col. Deane, Esq., for a party of prominent California capitalists, for the magnificent sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars! There are at present 25 stamps employed in reducing the ore, but these will shortly be superseded by an 80-stamp mill, now in process of erection near the mine. The ore from the mine yields from \$5 to 30 per ton from

the grass roots down. A run of the 60 stamps for 28 days in April and May yielded nearly \$51,000, and two subsequent "runs" yielded nearly \$80,000 each. The present working face of the mine, as shown by the excavation, is 160 feet in width by 165 feet vertical height, with tunnels, drifts and winzes opening up its ore bodies at various points. Fine bodies of handsome, payable ore are now encountered below the water level. This fact is regarded by all mining men as showing its future character, and is one of the most important developments yet made in the interests of Black Hills quartz. The company's office is a model of architectural beauty, being a two and one-half story building of frame and hard-finished walls. It includes a roomy and well-appointed business office, a fine a-say office, reception room, sleeping and dining rooms, bath-room, and all the modern improvements, being furnished in an elaborate, handsome and suban-

stantial manner. A tramway traversed by ore cars transports the ore from the mine to a huge ore bin of 300 tons capacity, at the base of the hill, where it is received through patent iron gates by the ore wincons. A fine encased track house adjoins the ore bin, where all ore is weighed before being delivered to the different mills. W. A. Farish, Esq., a miner of much experience and ability, is the superintendent and presiding genius of the great mine, and like a general division, has a small army of laborers employed in the extraction and reduction of the ore. It would take years of steady labor and the constant operation of 100 stamps to make any perceptible impression towards the exhaustion of the ore bodies of the Father De Smet mine already in sight. The scenery around the Father De Smet is picturesque and attractive, as if nature had appropriately buried her brightest treasures in caskets rare and beautiful.

THE U. S. POST-OFFICE, DEADWOOD.

R. O. ADAMS, P. M.

Perhaps no town in the West no larger than Deadwood can boast of as handsome and appropriate a Post-office building as the one above presented, and its construction and appointments

reflect much credit upon the present officials in charge. Mr. R. O. Adams, who is owner of the block. The lower floor is devoted exclusively to the public use, the upper floor is being complete and judiciously made. Three daily stages from Cheyenne, Wyoming, Sidney, Nebraska, and Bismarck, Dakota arrive at and depart from the office and the amount

of mail handled during the year is very large for our sparse population. The office was established in February 1877 and is a money-order office. Location Bismarck street. Mr. Adams is regarded as one of the solid, responsive business men of the Hills and his conduct of the office is generally acceptable to our people.



THE MOST PRACTICABLE ROUTES TO THE BLACK HILLS.

It is most natural for those contemplating a journey to the Black Hills, to desire to travel by the most comfortable, the nearest, quickest, and, all things considered, the most acceptable route, as well as over one that will afford the traveler the greatest amount of entertainment in the matter of picturesque scenery to relieve such a journey of its monotony. Another and greater desideratum, however, is the ample protection of the chosen route from the marauding bands of hostile Indians who, last summer, infested and continually harassed some portions of the country lying between civilization and the mining camps and cities of the Hills, and who will, no doubt, repeat their depredations this season wherever they dare to venture. In putting the different routes before the traveling public through the medium of the *News Letter*, the editor is influenced by nothing save a desire to render a service and give correct advice to those who may contemplate the journey, and with certainly no prejudice or ill feeling toward any of the several routes. We ask no favors of any, are not paid to advocate any particular one, and only desire to give our readers abroad the benefit of what we deem the very information in regard to this matter that they desire. In the summer season there are four routes leading into the Black Hills—two northern and two southern routes. One of these northern routes is totally impracticable for travel in the winter and spring, and, in fact, at all seasons of the year save a few weeks in the driest part of the summer. Aside from the natural disadvantages of the route, its course lies through a region of country at all seasons infested by hostile Indians. At present there is no stage travel upon it. The above are facts of the Fort Pierre route.

THE BISMARCK ROUTE.

The other extreme northern route, is little improvement on the one from Fort Pierre, except that it is at present stocked as a stage line in the interest of Bismarck and St. Paul (Minnesota) capitalists, in their endeavor to direct either the benefits of the Black Hills trade. Its natural advantages are few and its disadvantages as a future popular route are many. The company managing its affairs and making the fight for the Black Hills trade for our neighbors of the

Missouri river and St. Paul, are energetic, courteous and deserving, but they are unfortunate in having a route which no traveling writer can conscientiously recommend to his friends as a safe one to travel in the spring, summer and fall, as the region of country through which it passes is the very theatre of Indian depredations from the roving hostiles whose headquarters are along and adjacent to the Missouri river. The removal of the Indians from the Red Cloud Agency to the Missouri river virtually places that section of country at the mercy of the hostile bands whose tribal connections and sympathies with Sitting Bull and his warriors is now an established fact. The agency officers having notified the government that the Indians are in almost daily communication with the ungrudging chief and his forces, and urgently requested military discipline among the Indians as the only remedy that will insure safety to that region. Lying through a country which for the most part is a barren waste; traversing the most unlighted and unattractive portion of the noted *Mauvaise Terres*, or Bad Lands; impervious to military posts of interfering white settlements; destitute of the always welcome and convenient telegraph line for speedy communication, wanting level of ground and lying through an Indian country at all times considered dangerous, it would be little less than criminal for any writer in the Hills to recommend the route to his unsophisticated friends in the East. The fact that western outriders are advertised to accompany every Bismarck coach, and that the Company have been called upon to pay for large quantities of goods robbed by the Indians fully authenticates what has been said of the dangers attending that route into the Hills.

THE ROUTE FROM THE UNION PACIFIC AT SIDNEY, NEBRASKA.

The removal of the Indians to the Missouri, while it has unfortunately rendered both northern routes unsafe for travel, except by military escort, has correspondingly benighted the two southern routes into the Hills; in completely riding these magnificent natural thoroughfares of the presence or close proximity of these forever turbulent spirits, and in placing the routes in a state of unapproachable safety. A

sense of perfect security from Indian attacks is a consideration which will have much weight with travelers who are accompanied by their families, or who are coming into the Hills on business and not for love of Indian adventures. The Sidney route is thus being entirely free of danger, is one that presents many good features. It is over a splendid natural road-bed, taking in but few hills, and, it may be truthfully said, no bad road at all. The distance from Sidney to Deadwood is 245 miles, and a daily stage passes over the line unobstructed at all seasons of the year. Time about 36 hours. The stage, stock and equipments generally of the road are the best that can be placed upon that once veteran stage men—Gifford, Sulzbury and Patrick—having spared no pains or expense in putting the road in condition for easy and rapid travel, and having insured to travelers' comfort, treatment from their employees, and suitable and excellent meal stations for the entire length of the route. The fare from Chicago to Deadwood is \$10.75.

THE ROUTE FROM THE UNION PACIFIC VIA CHEYENNE INTO THE BLACK HILLS.

The other southern thoroughfare, is the route, however, which the writer more particularly desires to call the attention of Black Hill travelers to. In many points of view there is little preference between the Sidney and Cheyenne routes. Both stage lines are operated by the same Company, equipped throughout in the best possible manner and have the same very commendable liberality in their management. The distance and time is near the same, the fare to Deadwood via Cheyenne is the same—\$10.25—as via Sidney and in many other respects there is no choice. But there are other good reasons why the Cheyenne route should be unqualifiedly recommended to travel, which may be set down in the following order: 1st. The place of debarkation from the road is a large and beautiful city, filled with plentiful supplies of all kinds, first class hotel accommodations, and being the junction of the Colorado Central railway—a line of well-built road running through to Denver along the very base of the mountains, and affording travelers an almost constant vision of beautiful scenery, like a peak

and Long's Peak being within plain view for many miles—as well as the commercial centre of the mid-west, 250,000 acres of the country now thoroughly settled by the white, and lived by splendidly cultivated farms, broad pastures well grazed, magnificently watered, and dotted over with valuable and growing herds of cattle, horses and sheep, without safety from Indian depredations is the principal cause of their presence. So the route is thoroughly protected against the hostile and as for the different permanent military stations upon it and the constant movement of troops, rendering travel by stage, private conveyance or railroad travel, on horse-back, or even a foot and alone entirely safe. A telegraph line will open offices at convenient business places along the route for the entire distance, thus making it the business man's thoroughfare beyond question, and the only one leading into the Hills having telegraphic communication. 5th. The main stations for the entire distance are of a superior class, kept by liberal, experienced men, and rivaling in table fare the best hotels of Cheyenne or Deadwood. 6th. The quicker time is made than by any other route, or at least such has been the record thus far.

Much more could be written of the picturesque and delightful scenery along the route, the country passed through is a magnificent panorama of Nature's most glowing and artistic handiwork.

As to the routes from Chicago to the junction of the stage routes, little need be said. There are

THREE ROUTES FROM CHICAGO TO OMAHA.

The Chicago and North-western. The first named route is now and since the settlement of the Black Hills is the most direct and popular one for our people going out or coming in. The well earned reputation of the Chicago & North-western for its speed, safety and comfort of passengers, and all that goes to make up a desirable route of travel, is as well known here as in any other section of the country, and those who have traveled it once will hesitate before taking any other route, or will have business which compels them to go from Chicago by the direct and shortest line between Omaha and the East.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD. This route needs no commendation at our hands. It is a great, grand, magnificent enterprise, owned and managed by a corporation which has fully taken the curse of its monopolizing power by liberal dealing with and low rates for transportation and travel to the Black Hills. Nothing further need be said than that it is the only safe, reliable and practical route to this country—reliable in its line, its freight shipments, and reasonable in its traveling rates. No one consulting their own interests, or who even stop a moment to consider the advantages offered by the different routes to the Black Hills, but who will unhesitatingly choose one or the other of the southern routes—via Sidney or Cheyenne, with fare the same from Chicago by either route.

The Fairview Mining and Milling Company.

The organization and successful enterprise of it is a constant source of pride to the mining men, has been mentioned in the previous issues of the News Letter, and the continued success of the company in its mining operations render them fully worthy of mention in the present number. Although the company are owners of no less than five valuable mines, their present working is directed principally to the reduction of the Fairview mill, the real estate of the company. Owning one of the best twenty stamp mills in the Hills, the milling from these mines costs an average of profitable. The "Golden Terra Extension" which lies directly in the center of the so-called "Lead, Coal, Bell" district, shows an ore body which is as practically inexhaustible as is that of the other mines in the district, and of a grade fully as high as any mine yet opened. It will take years upon years to work it out to its full capacity, and its real value is therefore beyond any ordinary calculation. The "Fairview" has constantly improved in its ore-showings, and now presents an open face of ore for nearly 300 feet. The permanency of the mine is now established beyond a doubt, and the milling of the ore has proved of good profit for reduction. The management of the affairs of the company is able hands and its future is filled with good promise.

The largest gold nugget yet found in the Hills weighed 1859.

THE BANKING HOUSE OF BROWN & THUM, DEADWOOD, BLACK HILLS.

The banking houses of a frontier mining town, though generally of a class creditable to the architecture of the city, but poorly representing the magnitude of the business early transacted within their walls in handling the placer and alluvial gold of our mines, and in being the depositories of a numerous and wealthy community, in a perishable city of boards and shingles like Deadwood, the erection of a commodious building for banking or other purpose, would argue of progressiveness, still the building of the Brown Bros. & Thum (Geo. W. Brown and M. C. Thum) is a substantial, roomy and handsome one, situated on Main street, in the very centre of the city. The firm is an old, reliable and favor to one with our people, and as a consequence, is doing a large business. Their transactions comprise every department of the banking business. The purchase and shipment of solid gold coin for bullion, the purchase and sale of gold drafts on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe, telegraphic transfers to all principal cities in the West, collection, etc., etc. All business entrusted to their care will receive the strictest attention.



CHAMBERS & DAVIS' ASSAY OFFICE AND METALLURGICAL WORKS.

Our city, although comparatively inexpressive of what is within the building it represents, portrays one of the most complete, valuable and popular establishments in the West—the assay office and metallurgical works of Chambers & Davis, Deadwood. Every separate portion of the business is allotted a separate apartment, and the latest and most approved machinery and appliances for the testing of ore and refining of bullion, can be seen within. It is a master mine of scientific and valuable information to mining operators, than a consultation to the gentleman named when the editor calls the attention of the mining public and others desiring assays of mineral bearing rock, to the very complete and extensive assay office and metallurgical establishment of Mr. Chambers & Davis, located at the head of Main street, Deadwood. We need scarcely say more of Mr. Chambers' thorough ability in his calling than that he learned his profession at the Philadelphia Mint under Mr. Ketchum, and on the establishment of the Denver Mint was placed in charge of the Assay Department. He was afterwards the Chief Assayer of the San Francisco Mint, being for a long time in the special

employment of the Bonanza kings—Flood, O'Brien, Mackay and Parr. His position one of much importance, his assaying stamping the value of millions; but it will better convey the purpose of this information to say that Mr. Davis' assay certificates are ones that bear weight here among our mining and mill operators. Parties from a distance who depend solely upon tests made and that all bullion entrusted to his hands will be given faithful attention. Letters should be addressed to "Chambers & Davis, Assayer, Deadwood, D. T."

Mining Dictionary.

Under this head a few of the mining terms most frequently used by the miner, and more readily assist comprehension in perusing mining reports.

Assessment—Bullion and quicksilver, before separation.

Adit—A cut across or into a mine. **Bed rock**—The rock state or clay formation underlying the pay dirt; in quartz, that underlying an ore deposit.

Breakers—One taking ore from the face of a mine.

Blind Lead—A mine that shows no croppings on the surface.

Bastard Quartz—A species of quartzite or quartzite rock, which is composed of **Croppings**—The reef of quartz rock that appears on the surface, indicating the presence of a lode.

Chute—An incline from an upper tunnel or level to a lower one, through which to slide ore. **Up rock**—The formation overlying the pay dirt, or ore.

Drift—A short tunnel run from the main tunnel or shaft. **In place**—mining a tunnel run on bed-rock through which to work the pay grade formation, dividing the ore from the country rock.

Dump—The place where ore is put after being taken from the mine.

Face—The opening end of a tunnel, drift or excavation where work is prosecuted.

Foot wall—In defined fissure quartz veins, the lower rock formation dividing the ore from the country rock.

Flotation—Portions of the main lode separated from it and thrown at a distance by volcanic action or the elements. Mines are found by tracing the "float."

Hanging wall—The generally smooth rock formation overlying the mineral bearing strata. **Horizontal**—A tunnel, level or crosscut, in the quartz vein, or a point where the walls come together, losing the vein from a shaft.

Incline—A tunnel run down a mine at an incline from vertical.

Intersecting—The ore body giving out the mine but not petered.

Interruption—A fresh arrival at the States.

Leaving a mine—Loading rock or gravel head with gold dust for the purpose of swindling greenhorns.

Stoping—Breaking down ore from the roof of a tunnel or ore chamber.

Shaft—A vertical excavation for the purpose of prospecting values at depth, and from which tunnels or levels are run.

Stope—A chamber containing an upper with a lower tunnel, for air circulation and other purposes.

Wash—An appliance for ransacking ore or dirt from a shaft.

The Land of Silver.

It is with a most natural and excusable pride that we speak of the Black Hills speak of the lavish product of our main s. of gold, and the anticipation of our future yield of silver bullion. How the many millions of Bear Butte; for it is now realized by all that the gold belt of the Hills is as rich or richer than any other yet discovered in this continent, and that there is good reason to expect that the silver belt will yet give rise to some rival, even the Comstock itself in its yield of silver bullion. We cannot look for this result, however, in shallow mines. The production of the Comstock are mined to a depth of from 1000 to 2500 feet, and it will require with our mines what it will with them, to get our silver produced to the handsome figures which now entourage it. To give an idea of the amount of silver that will be mined when properly worked, we may state that the monthly yield of the Consolidated Virginia, 578,741.21. This is but an average shipment. Let the Bear Butte District be developed as speedily as circumstances will permit.

There are now very nearly 100,000 head of horned cattle grazing adjacent to the Hills.

THE BLACK HILLS

News-Letter and Mining Reporter.

BY HARRY J. NORTON,
AUTHOR OF "WONDERLAND,"

Black Hills, 187



THE GREAT HOMESTAKE MILL.

A Fitting Monument to San Francisco Nerve and Money.

COLLOSSAL MACHINERY AND A MOUNTAIN OF ORE.

One of the first California purchases in the Black Hills, was the lead, and now more famous home-take mine at Lead City. A full account of the mine and its development was given in a former issue of the News Letter, and it is now our purpose to note the construction of the great mill which is now employed in the reduction of its ore.

Promptly after the purchase of the mine by Mr. George Hearst and his co-partners, Henry Janin and J. W. Gashwyer, Esqs., the site for a mill was chosen, the ground graded, plans and specifications drawn, the mill building set in motion towards completion and the machinery ordered to be constructed in San Francisco. This is but little more than five months ago, and we now find the mill in successful operation in its war upon the gigantic vein.

THE MINE

Itself is the consolidation of some of the most prominent and valuable properties in the Lead City belt and comprises a body of ground 150 feet in width by 150 feet in length. The many tunnels and shaft openings in every part of the property gives evidence of but one thing, and that is, that the Homestake is a great, continuous, inexhaustible body of paying ore. The most systematic and thorough developments have been made to test for the information of the company, the real value of the property, and the result has been the confirmation of the great mill in question and the preparation to work the mine with all appliances that man prudence can yield of bullion. Other mills would cease to exist, and the day is not very far distant, when the operations of the Homestake company will overshadow even the largest schemes of the country. The best posted men of the company say that the average yield per ton will not fall short of \$15.00. The mill capacity is fully 175 tons per day. Here, then, we have nearly a million of dollars as the result of one mill for a single year. Samuel Mcisters, Esq., is the superintendent of the mine.

THE MILL BUILDING

sits directly on the mine towards the western base of the hill. It has been built of the finest seasoned pine lumber, and has dimensions of one hundred feet front, one hundred and twenty feet deep and fifty-five feet from roof to floor. Every part of the construction has been conducted by expert mechanics and the building is a masterpiece of mill architecture. Two immense ore bins, having a capacity of 2,000 tons have been erected and into these the ore is dumped the cars from a narrow gauge running from the mine into the upper portion of the building. From these, the ore passes over screens—the first of which goes into bins, and the coarse to the two Blake ore breakers and then into the heavy feeders. The entire battery is by the Hendy self feeder, an automatic auxiliary, indispensable to convenient and systematic mill milling. Over ninety feet of lumber were used in the construction of the main building.

THE MACHINERY

consists of two biggers 54x16 having 200 horse power, accompanied by a splendidly built and balanced engine 24x24, and a battery of four eighty stamps, weighing 70 pounds each, two Blake rock-breakers 9x6 each, and the Hendy self feeder mentioned above. The entire weight of machinery is 80,000 pounds, the freight upon which alone cost the sum of \$15,000. The mill cost fully \$150,000. The batteries will have a capacity of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred tons per 24 hours, or more than two tons per average quart per stamp. The entire machinery

was furnished by Prescott, Scott & Co. of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, L. Gilson, Esq., is the Superintendent of construction. Mr. J. K. Owen, Foreman, and John Fitzpatrick, the Chief Engineer.

THE HOISTING MACHINERY

consists of two 12x21 engines of seventy-five horse power which are capable of raising two tons 100 feet per minute; two reels for hoisting, supplied with a steel-wire cable which will stand to a depth of 1,000 feet. This cable is a most powerful and costly one, being two and a half inches in circumference and three-fourths of an inch in diameter, weighing one pound and a quarter to the foot. Added to this is a 42-inch drawing and two pumps with five feet stroke, having a capacity of 5,000 gallons per hour. The entire enterprise is one of immense proportions and one that will be a profitable monument to the nerve and money of San Francisco capitalists. Mr. Hearst has taken the lead in the enterprise, and the coming years of steady Homestake bullion shipment will record the wisdom



of his extensive, systematic and fearless operations. There is not a man in the Black Hills but wishes the Homestake Company the fullest success, and no one but believes they will attain it. The operations of the big mill will be watched with interest and will be truthfully chronicled from time to time in the columns of the NEWS LETTER.

Sentinel Rock.

This finely executed engraving represents one of the most beautiful landscapes presented in the Crow Peak country, with hunters and min'ers cabins in the foreground. Like Sunshine Falls, it is the clever handiwork of Prof. C. M. Zink, the artist-geologist, now "doing" the Black Hills for a future illustrated work.

The Pierce Mine.

This property recently purchased by Californians for \$20,000 adjoins the Homestake and Golden Star on the south, being the continuation of the latter lode—400 ft. N. by N. Intervening. At a depth of forty feet a drift of sixty six feet has been run across the body and only the west wall discovered. It is very probable that the vein here maintains its full width. A recent milling test of ore has been highly satisfactory, and operations are soon to be commenced to fully open the mine and put it upon a paying basis. It is among the best properties yet purchased by the Californians and but needs proper development to demonstrate the fact.

The proven mineral belt of the Black Hills extends a distance of eighty miles from Nickel Hill in the Northwest to Hay ward in the Southwest.

Spearfish Valley and City.

By far the most prominent, picturesque and inhabitable valley and city in the Black Hills region is Spearfish, lying about eighteen miles northeast from Deadwood. Spearfish City is the centre of the agricultural interests of Central and False Bottom Valleys on the south-east, and Spearfish River and Water and Delle Fourche on the north and northwest, and stands out a little metropolis of the most numerous farmers and stock-growers immediately into the Black Hills. The river from which the town takes its name, is the largest and healthiest stream in the part of Dakota, and supplies an immense area with water for irrigating a soil second to none in the country for its productivity. The city is mostly built of framed lumber, and numbers many fine business houses and dwellings. It is said that \$65,000 is invested in stock in the valley at the present time, and that this amount will be doubled the present year. Twelve thousand tons of hay, \$40,000 worth of potatoes and many tons of cabbage and other vegetables were the results of farming in the vicinity for the year 1877. Spearfish affords a fine resort for tourists in summer, and it is one of the healthiest spots in Dakota, while the opportunities for hunting and fishing are good and numerous. There is no doubt but that the locality for the emigrant, farmer or stock-grower to settle down to the beautiful and fertile Spearfish.

Our Paying Placers.

In the excitement occasioned by the great successes made in the gold and silver quartz mining enterprises of the Black Hills, our plunger mining interests have seen little mention by the press of the country, so little, in fact, that the impression might naturally go abroad that placer mining in the Hills has only been a partial success and now amounted to insignificant results. In fact, the prices of paying placers are quite limited in comparison to the extent of the paying gold belts, but notwithstanding this fact, they are of sufficient importance to rank second in the list of Black Hills producers.

A Comparison.

The bullion product of Arizona for the year 1877 is set down at \$2,850,000. The total number of stamps "in operation and about completed" is 102—less than one-third the number in the Black Hills. Yet Arizona has had the backing of California capital for the past ten years. The bullion product of the Black Hills for the year 1877 was very nearly \$4,000,000, and will not fall short of \$8,000,000 for the present year, and it is quite safe to say, that the territory, with only a two years development of her mineral resources, will be the second place in the list of bullion producers.

The Favorite Line.

From a fair estimate by posted parties here, the Chicago and Northwestern Railway carries fully two-thirds of the outfit-bound Black Hills passengers. There is a natural cause for this. The Black Hills population is made up of all the hardy and adventurous men of the Pacific States and rocky mountain territories—and the Chicago and Northwestern has always been a favorite road with western people.

Thirty millions of pounds freight were brought into the Hills over the various routes for the year 1877, and the shipments of the present year will amount to fully 75,000,000 pounds. This includes all merchandise, grain and machinery. Freight rates vary considerably to season, from four cents to ten cents per pound from Chicago.

MORGAN & CORSON, Attorneys and "counselors at Law," Deadwood, Black Hills. Travel in S. and N. Pacific Co. of Dakota. Mining titles and mining litigation prominent. Make collections, etc. Address Morgan & Corson, Deadwood, D. T.

FISHEL & CO., Wholesale and Retail dealers in fine cigars, tobacco and snuff, and all the latest novelties in D. T. Imported and Seldenberg's Key West a specialty.

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W. J. JOHNSON,

F. E. SPARKS